We have been favore i by Aaron Haight Palmer, Esq., with the following extracts from an unpub-Mished memoir on Japan and the Independent Oriental Nations, prepared by that gentleman under direction of the Department of State, in 1849, and which gives a comprehensive description of the eight grand divisions, anciently independent king-doms, denominated "Do" or "Ways" of the Japanese Empire, their subordinate "Kohfs" or provinces and "Koris" or districts, with their chief cities, towns, products, manufactures, &c., derived from the most authentic Japanese sources:-

towns, products, manufactures, &c., derived from the most authentic Japanese sources:—

1. Gokynay consists of five provinces, which compose the peculiar state or demesne of the emperor; they are as follows:—

1. Yamesiro (cight districts;) principal cities, Kio, or Miyako, the residence of the Dairi; Nizio, and Yodo; productions, damasks, satins, taffetas, and other silk labries of every kind, lackered articles, caps, kesns, or searfs for the Buddhist priests, shreens, fans, pins, bow-strings, white paint, teaboxes, images of Buddhist divinities, porcelain and existensware, melons, tender spronts of the hamboo for cating, dry gluger, stones for grinding ink, tea, grind-stones, dolls, fish. 2. Yamato (lifteen districts) principal cities Koriyama, Toka-tori, Kara: productions, saki, or Japanese wine, excellent ink, parasols, pottery vessels, cotton, deer, lacker, paper (plain and varnished), flour of the katasora root, tobacco, meions, medical herbs, edible roots. 3. Kawatsi (litteen districts): city Sayansa: productions, fluit, harrelled figs, sugar of rice, perfumes, cucumbers, tree-cotton, diamonds, matricaria, bridles, bells for hawks used for hunting, raisins, black yams, coals, edible roots of the lotus. 4. idzumi (three districts): city Kisi-no-wata: productions, gold flowered gauzes, taffetas, brass guns, white paint, stones, vinegar, umbrellas, knives, melons, gold fish, rock spari, soles, paper, salt, summer hats, water jars, tobacco, combs, seives. 5. Sets (thirteen districts): cities, Osaka, one of the chief commercial emporia in the empire, Taka-tsuki, Ayaka-saki: productions, raw cotton (both tree and herbaccous), cotton fabrics, salt water fish, saited fish, grain, medicinal plants, wood for building, oil for burning, saki, soy, vinegar, umbrellas for the rain and the sun, tiles, melons, turnips, a sort of mustard of which the tender sprouts are eaten (kaburana), iron, kettles, gingerbread.

II. Tokaydo, or eastern sea-way, consists of fifteen provinces, namely:—

which the tender sprouts are eaten (kaburana), tron, kettles, gingerbread.

II. Tokaydo, or eastern sea-way, consists of fifteen provinces, namely:—

1. Iga (four districts): cities, Koowana, Kameyama, Tsu, Mats-saka, Kambeh, Kwe, Nagasima, Yoda, the Daysingu temples: productions, raw cutton (tree and herbaceous), taffeas, sea crabs (highly prized), the best pearls in Japan, a great quantity of fish and shell-fish, mosses, large radishes, daucus Indica, acorns (totsi nomi), barrelled figs, excellent tea, mercury (crade and sublimed), white paint, whalebone, almanacks, sugar of rice, matches, flutes, straw shoes. 3. Sima (two districts): capital, Toba: productions, pearls nearly as fine as those of Izeh. 4. Owari (eight districts): cities, Nakoya, Inogama: productions, pearls, load-stones, edible roots, gourds. 5. Mikawa (eight districts: cities, Yosida, Nisiwo, Kariya, Tawara, Oka-saki, Koromo: productions, tale, anchors, arrow-heads, stones for playing drafts and chess, paper, fish, shell-fish, amongst which is the cancer Bernhardus. 6. Tutumi (fourteen districts): cities, Kakegawa, Yakosuka, Famamats: productions, rotatoes, oranges of different sorts, cels and other fish, sugar of rice, peas, light summer cloths made of the katsoora plant, other cloths, edible shoots of the bamboo, birds of prey for the chase, arrow-heads. 7. Buruga (seven districts): cities, Foo-tsiu, Tanaka: productions, paper, bamboo utensils, melons, tea, sweet oranges, rock-spari and other seafish, moss from Mount Foosi-no-Yama. 8. Idzu (three districts): capital, Simota: productions, saki, or Japanese wine (from Yekawa), paper, astrological almanacks from the great temple of the Sintos at Misima, ginger. 9. Kay (four districts): capital, Footsiu: productions, melons, fish, oysters, divers shell fish, moss, cotton, moss, fish. 13. Kadzuza (eleven districts): cities, Yakatayama, Tosio, Fosio: productions, sallower, moss, fish. 13. Kadzuza (eleven districts): cities, Odaghi, Sanuki, Kooruri: productions, sallower, moss, fish. 13. Kadzuza (II. Tokaydo, or eastern sea-way, consists of fifteen

consists of eight provinces:—

1. Oomi (thirteen districts): cities, Fikoneh or Fawa-yama, Zezeh: productions, bones of snakes, dend grasshoppers, yellow dye-root (kariasu, lime, rush mats, suider's webs, hemnen cloths, a variety Sawa-yama, Zezeh: productions, bones of snakes, dead grasshoppers, yellow dye-root (kariasu, lime, rush mats, spider's webs hempen cloths, a variety of fish, paper made of grass, earthen dishes, timber for building, grindstones, stones for grinding ink, percelain of Sikara-ki, arrow heads, tobacco pipes, parasols, models (sisineh), rock crystal, saadles, whips, cruppers, lamp wicks, kettles, measures, ink, moxa (a substance to burn, made from the tops and leaves of a species of artemesia), asbestos, cotton thread, peas and beans, paper, pins and needles, calculating boards (abacus). 2 Mino (eighteen districts): cities, Oogani, Kanora or Kanara: productions, silk manufactures, various sorts of paper, melons, knives and daggers, carp, birds of prey for hunting. 3. Fida (four districts): capital, Taka-yama: productions, cetton, saltpetre, silver, copper, fish, silk goods. 4. Sinano (ten districts): cities, Uyeda, Matsumoto, ly-yama, Takatō, Omoro, Iyida, Takasima: productions, ninsi or ginseng (usmallspecies and of inferior quality), buckwheat, hempen garments, salt, tobacco. 5. Kootskeh (fourteen districts): cities, Tatsfayan, Mayi-bas, Numada, Yasinaka, Takeseki: preductions, silk manufactures of various qualities, larker, celebrated carp from the river Negawa, 6. Smotskeh (nine districts): cities, Ootsu-miya (containing the temple of the Sintos, in high repute), Kuralu, Mife, Odawara (also Mount Nikwo-san, with a celebrated Buddhic temple): productions, paper (strong and of a large size), lacker, line taffeta, straw hate, fans, umbrellas, copper from Mount Rowe-yama. 7. Moots (fifty-four districts), the largest province in Japan: cities, Senday, the capital of an almost independent prince; Sira-issi, «Wa-ku-mats, Niphon-mats, Morioka or Great Nambu, Yatsdo, Tana-koora, Taira, Sirakawa, Nakamura, Fock-sima, Minuwaru, Firo saki (in the district of nanbu, where are extensive pastures: the productions of Yeso, in particular, are as follows: konbu, or sea-cabluge, birds of preyfor hawking, whales and other sea fish,

wax, lacker, olied paper, medder, tin, lead, silver, sniphur, deer skins, horses.

IV. Fookoorokudo, or way of the northern districts, comprehends seven provinces:—

1. Wakasa (three districts): capital, Kobama: productions, white rice, pionies, pulp of lotas flowers, perfame bags, cloths, mosses, paper, saki, pencils, stenes for grinding ink, black stones for draft or chess boards, lime, many kinds of fish. 2. Yetsisen (twelve districts): towns, Fookie, Foocheu, Marucka, Oro, Sabafe, Kaisu-yama: productions, lead, different sorts of paper, clotas, silk fabrics, cotten goods, lats woven from the seeds of the dryandra cordata, much fish. 3. Yetsiu (four districts): capital, Toyama: productions, salipetre, yellow lotus, lead, cotton cloths, taffietas, fish. 4. Yetsingo (seven districts): cities, Takata, Naga-čka, Simbota, Mara-kami, Itsumosaki, Moramats: productions, lead, lacker, wax, white mustard, various cotton fabrics, white hares, sturgeons and other fish, deal and larch wood, 5. Kaga (four oistricts): cities, Kanazawa (with the celebrated Buddhic temple Daisiasi), Komats: productions, paper, skins for drums, small thread, wine of motherwort, yellow lotus, sulphor, silk satins. 6. Noto (our districts): this province has no cities; the most considerable towns are Soos-no-misaki Kawa-siri, Nanao: productions, scafish, divers kinds of mosses, colored stones washed up by the sea. 7. Sado (three districts): the capital of this isle is Koki: productions, gold, silver, yellow lotus, deal, and larch wood.

V. Sanhido, or way of the northern sides of the mountains, contains eight provinces:—

1. Tango (five districts): cities, Miyazu, Tanabeh: productions, bend, beakets, silk, taffetas, fish and shell fish, umbrellas, iron, timber for building.

Z. Tonba (six districts): cities, Kame-yama, Sasiyama, Fooktsiyama: productions, China root, wax, quinces, chestnuts, tobacco, cloths, tea, topazes, sheaths for knives and sabres. 3. Tasima (six districts): cities, Idansi or Daisi, Toyo-cka: productions, swall ginseng, pioni

s lver, grindstones. 4. innba (seven districts): captal, Totstori: productions, vegetable wax, paper, n elons, dried fish, ginger. 5. Feli (six districts); cepital, Yonego: productions, iron, steel, bears'

gall, a medicine greatly in repute amongst the Japanese, pans to fry fish. 6. Idzuma (ten districte): capital Matsugeh: productions, iron, steel, sabres, fish, shell-fish, melons, cloths. 7. Iwami (six districts): cities. Tsoowana, Famada: productions, silver, tin, draft-men, honey. 8. Ohi (four districts): this province consists of two large isles, of the same name, the one called the hither, the other the hinder; it has no cities, only small towns and villages: productions, cloths and sea fish.

VI. Sanyodo, or way of the southern side of the mountains, has eight provinces:—

1. Farima (twelve districts): cities, Fimedzi, Akazi. Oko, Tatsfa: productions, fish, shell-fish, salt, saddles, leather, looking-glasses, kettles, steel, cast iron, a kind of very viscous rice, which is used to distill excellent saki. 2. Mimasaka (seven districts): cities, Tsnyama, Katsu-yama: productions, saltpetre, stones for grinding ink. 3. Bizen (eight districts): capital, Oka-yama: productions, large cuttle fishes, sea fish, mosses, porcelain, edible marine herbs. 4. Bitsin (nine districts): capital: Matsu-yama: productions, paper of various kinds and colors, pears, lacker, iron. 5. Biggo (fourteen districts): capital, Fuku-yama: productions, silk fabries, summer hats, rock-spari and other sea-fish. 6. Aki (eight districts): capital, Firo-sima: productions, paper, backets, saltpetre, rock crystal, dried figs, mallows fish. 7. Suwow (six districts): cities, Tok-yama, Fook-yama: productions, paper, ded color, cloths, edible bamboo. 8. Nagata (six districts): cities, Falti, Tsio fu, Fu-naka: productions, productions, productions, productions, productions, provinces:—

VII. Nankaydo, or southern way of the sea, contains six provinces:—

1. Kiy (seven districts): cities, Waka-yama, Tona-

ink, lime, shell-fish, models.

VII. Nankaydo, or southern way of the sea, contains six provinces:—

1. Kiy (seven districts): cities, Waka-yama, Tonabe, Sin-miya (with a celebrated temple, dedicated to the god of physic, surrounded with several others): productions, medicinal plants, oranges, various kinds of wine, sole, mallows, shell-fish, whales, carp, oysers, pulse and edible plants, melons, honey, vegetable glue, mosses, chegtauts, timber, ink, wooden bowls, paper to make parasols, bows, jewelry articles, dratt-men grind-tones. 2. Awasi (two districts): capital of this isle. Sumoto or Smoto: productions, fish, stones of different colors, tree-cotton. 3. Awa (nine districts): capital, Toksima: productions, oysters, precious stones of a blue color (lapis lazuli?). Coloths, firewood, fiints. 4. Sanuki (eleven districts): cities, Take-mats, Maru-kameh: productions, fish, oysters and other shell fish, sea crabs. 5. Iyo (fourteen districts): cities, Matsu-yama, Uwa-yama, Imobari, Sayziō, Komats, Daisu, Dago: productions, pulse, fish, edible marine herbs, paper, hawks, mats, cloths. 6. Tosa (seven districts): capital, Kotsi: productions, trained horses, monkeys, salted fish, shell fish, cloths, paper, ink, baskets, honey, hemp, timber. Note.—The provinces of Awa, Sanuki, Iyo, and Tosa belong to the island called Sik kf, that is, "of the four provinces"

VIII. Saykaydo, or western way of the sea, comprehends the nine provinces of the large island of Kiusiu, formerly also called Tsin-sae-fu, or "the western military government:"

1. Tsikoozen (fifteen districts): cities, Fookoo-oka, Aktisuki: productions, silk manufactures like the Chinese, saki, fish, wild geese, cast iron kettles.

western military government:"

1. Tsikoozen (fitteen districts): cities, Fookoooka, Akitsuki: productions, silk manufactures like the Chinese, saki, fish, wild geese, cast iron kettles.

2. Tsi-kungo (ten districts): cities, Kurome, Yannagawa: productions, carp, safflower, radishes.

3. Buzen (eight districts): cities, Kokura, Nakatsu: productions, cotton fabrics, rock crystal, sulphur.

4. Bungo (eight districts): cities, Osuki, Takeda, Saeki, Foonae or Fnae, Finode: productions, saltpetre, sulphur, rock crystal, tin, lead, large bamboos, chestnuts, hawks and dogs for hunting, fish, frying pans, bricks.

5. Fizen (eleven districts): cities, Saga, Karatzu, Omnra, Simabara, Osima, Firando, Nangasaki: productions, whales and other sea fish, shell-fish, echini, edible roots, water melons, raisins, earthenware, silk stuffs, knives, brass guns, porcelain, mats, cotton cloths, sugar.

6. Figo (fourteen districts): cities, Kumamoto, Yatsu-siro, Oodo, Amakusa: productions, salted fish, sweet oranges, tree cotton, mosses, grindstones, flints, earthenware, tobacco pipes, leather trunks.

7. Finga (five districts): cities, Jyifi, Takanabeh, Nobi-eka, Sadowara: productions, lacker, pears, deal for building.

8. Osumi (eight districts): capital, Kokobu: productions, brass cannon.

9. Sutsuma (fourteen districts): capital, kago-sima: productions, camphor, a species of ginseng, saffiower, melons, edible roots, tobacco, vegetable wax, cinnamon, trained horses, deer akins, cloths, combs, saki.

The island of Iki is divided into two districts: its capital is Katu-moto: its productions are fish, cloths, and gauzes.

capital is Katu-moto: its productions are fish, cloths,

The island of IR1s divided into two districts: its capital is Kati-moto: its productions are fish, cloths, and gauzes.

The island of Tsu-sima, between Coreo and Japan, is also divided into two districts: the capital is Futsin: its productions are ginseng, lead, grindstones and frying pans. Prince Ido, one of the four Japanese commissioners appointed to negotiate a commercial treaty with Commodore Perry, is proprietary Governor of this island. By the Chinese it is called Tiu-ma-ido—that is, "Island of the Opposite Standing Horses." It lies in the strait of Corea, about midway between Corea and Japan. The width of the strait is about 75 miles. The island lies in a north and south direction, and is about 35 miles in length, by 12 to 15 in breadth. It is composed of a chain of lofty hills, divided by deep valleys, and is intersected by a number of fine bays and harbors, well situated for trade with Japan and Corea, and as ports of refuge and recruitment for our whalers in the Japan seas; and where an eligible coaling station may be established for the service of our national and mail steamers—coal of an excellent quality being very abundant in the neighboring provinces of the island of Niphon.

There is a very deep bay on the western side of

abundant in the neighboring provinces of the island of Niphon.

There is a very deep bay on the western side of the island, which begins at the two promontories of Buku-issaki and Oossaki, and runs very far into the island. This bay is joined to the sea on the eastern side of the island by means of a canal, which is called the Ships Canal, and by which the island is divided into two. The usual way taken by the Japanese to arrive at the harbor of Kokuy-annoura, on the north side of the island, is to sail from the barbor of Karazu in the province of Fisi, to the island of Iki, which is thirteen Japanese ri, (a degree at the equator contains 21½ Japanese ri,) from whence to the harbor above named on Tau-sima is forty-eight miles; from thence to the harbor of Tchesan in Corea is again forty-eight miles.

The principal place in the island of Tsu-sima is at the southeast point, and is called Iata, very near to which is the spacious and commodious harbor of Toura, both are at the toot of a very high hill. The southermost promontory of the island is called Oosaki and the northermost Toversaki the latter lies.

rours, both are at the toot of a very high hill. The southermost promontory of the island is called Oossaki, and the northermost Toyos-saki; the latter lies between the island of Knito and Oousscheto. The northermost point, according to Kruzeustem, is in 34 deg. 40 min. 30 sec. north latitude, and 230 deg. 30 min. 30 sec. west longitude.

This island, together with that of Iki, was wrested by the January from the Corseans in 1800. It is

the entrepot of the Japanese trade with Corea, which is conducted by Japanese merchants, under the exclusive control of the Prince Governor of Tsurana and the entrepot of the Prince Governor of Tsurana and the exclusive control of the Prince Governor of Tsurana and the exclusive an the exclusive control of the Prince Governor of Tsurima. They have warehouses there as well as at the Corean port of Tchesan, for its accommodation. They import sapan wood, pepper, alum, the skins of deer, buffaloes, and goats, with the manufactured articles of Japan, and many of those of the western nations, among which are European woollens and American cotton goods brought by the Chinese and Dutch to Nangasaki, which are also imported from Fuchau into the port of Kagorima, via Napchtang, Loo Choo, in Japanese vessels bearing their annual tribute to China. They take in return the manufactures of Corea, and a few other articles, especially ginseng. especially ginseng.

Colnet's island lies about twelve to fifteen miles east of Tsu-sima—it is a naked rock of a cir form, six or seven miles in circumference.

The English View of the Opening of Japar From the London Mercantile Gazette, June 1.]
In referring in a former number (May 3) to the expansion of our trade in the East, and to the fact that the Empire of China is becoming every day more accessible to curopean commerce and influence, we said, that "even the hermetically sealed ence, we said, that "even the hermetically sealed empire of Japan gives signs of animation, and promises, with maiden modesty, to entertain the urgent addresses of her commercial suitors, if they will but allow her time for reflection." It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that we learn, through the mail just arrived, that Japan is likely very soon to be thrown open to the commerce of the world. The China Mail, of the 12th of April, furnishes a detailed account of the operations of the United States' squadron in those seas, under the command of Commodore Perry, to whose judicious and temperate conduct we hope both Europe and America will be indebted for adding another great and almost unknown region to commercial enterprise and to social intercourse.

From time intunential it has been the practice and policy of the Japanese empire, as it formerly

and policy of the Japanese empire, as it formerly was with China, to reject all intercourse, civil or commercial, with Europeans. Some little relaxa-tion was made in favor of the Dutch, but this indultion was made in favor of the Datch, but this indulgence was watched with extreme jealousy, which
semetimes amounted to apprehension, and occasionally it became so severe as to interrupt all commercial dealings; while the despotic nature of the government rendered remonstrance or appeal ascless.
Notwithstanding all these difficulties, sufficient to
deter an ordinary mind, Commodore Perry has succeeded in entering into accommercial treaty with the
Japanese authorities.

Nothing is yet known of the precise terms of the
treaty, but we shall be equally disappointed and
surprised to learn that it is drawn up otherwise than
in a spirit of liberality, or that it seeks any exclusive privileges or advantages for America which are
denied to other nations.

sive privileges or advantages for America which are denied to other sations.

England, above every other country, has a right to expect the most liberal treatment in a matter of this kind, not only from the United States but from every other commercial country. She succeeded, at a heavy cost, in opening China, which was as hermatically scaled—and as intolerant as Japan is—to intercourse with the world without her wails. The new which England was a fixed use which England made of this advantage was a noble as it was judicious; China was proclaime open, as far as English could make it, to the unre-tricted commerce of the world; and the colonies

which she thought it advisable to establish there, were made free ports. England sought no exclusive privileges for herself, her commerce or her shipping; she evinced the true spirit of free trade, which she adopted as the national policy. From the an lightened government of the United States we cannot but expect equally liberal conduct.

Fortunately the empire of Japan is sufficiently extensive, and sufficiently populous, to gratify the most sanguine commercial expectations. It consists, as our readers know, of three principal islauds, besides acceral smaller ones; the superficial extent of which is estimated at \$0,000 square miles, and contains a population of about 17,600,000. Such is the country and the people which have for ages been shut up within themselves, and comparatively unknown to the rest of the world beyond the coast outline. Of the value and variety of the productions of Japan it would be useless to attempt an estimate, as it is at present, as we have said, terra incognita; but we may well imagine that a country which can maintain so large a population must be abundantly productive. In minerals it is known to be very rich, especially in the precious matels, exper, and coal. It produces timber of the largest size, and nearly all the fruits known in the tropical latitudes, besides some of those which belong to more temperate climates. Turnips, carrots, melons, &c., we are told, grow spontaneously; and rice, which constitutes the chief food of the people, is extensively cultivated. But their most remarkable production is the rians vernax, or varnish tree, the juice of which is so well known in Europe as Japan varnish. Every apot in these islands is cultivated with the greatest care, and a severe penalty attaches to neglect la regard to cultivation.

The China Mail says that one of the leading

The China Mail says that one of the leading features of the treaty entered into with Commodore Perry, is the opening of three or more of the ports of Japan to the commerce of the United States, but Perry, is the opening of three or more of the ports of Japan to the commerce of the United States, but that the Japanese authorities objected to a clause admitting other countries to the same privilege. Knowing the suspicious character of the people, and the isolation in which they have been accustomed to live, we cannot much wonder at what might at first appear a barren result for such an expedition; but it was breaking ground where ground was never broken before, and it was, perhaps, judicious in the American commander not to require too much at first. The Japanese must be brought by degrees to accustom themselves to intercourse with Europeans, and to imbibe to some extent European habits, when we believe they will be found a less exclusive people than the Chinese. One of the chief objects of the American expedition was to make arrangements with the Japanese for a supply of coals for their steamers passing into the Chinas seas from California, and, we presume, from Australia. In this they are said to have succeeded, and, were no other result to follow, it would be an important object gained for navigation, as ample supplies of coal can be obtained from some of the ports of Japan. But the privilege cannot be long confined exclusively to the Americans.

The Japanese will soon come to learn that competition is a necessary ingredient in every trade, more especially when they meet with a variety of European articles, with the merits and value of which they are at present but partially acquainted. That the empire of Japan, from its size, the extent of its population, and what is known of the variety of the productions, is calculated, to ofter a new field to the commerce of the world, which will be productive of extraordinary results, is, we think, very certain; and Commodore Perry may be justly proud of the success which has attended his endeavors to open this hitherto unknown country to the enterprise of the civilized would.

Estimate of Human Life in the United States Estimate of Human Life in the United States.

[From the London Churcham, June 1.]

We have no means at hand for judging whether the crime of murder is more or less frequent in the United States than in England, among those classes to which the majority of murders are found to belong in this country; but we presume that there can be no doubt whatever that in the United States a much higher class of persons tolerate, contemplate, and commit murder—that they keep in their houses, and carry about their persons, deadly weapons, not for protection from burglars and highway robbers, but for use against those of their own station, and with whom they are in daily (perhaps friendly) intercourse.

robbers, but for use against those of their own station, and with whom they are in daily (perhaps friendly) intercourse.

We do not forget that there was a time when English noblemen and gentlemen wore swords, and sometimes drew them upon their friends, but this was manifestly a remnant of a military and chivalrous system which had been universal in the most civilized countries of Europe. They inherited their rapiers and their lances from a long line of ancestors. No such plea can be offered for "bowie knives" and "revolvers;" they have been brought into use in the most civilized age the world has yet known, and in a country claiming to stand in the front rank of civilized nations.

Surely this is a matter which calls loudly for the most serious and prompt attention of every American who desires to see his country really civilized: and it speaks with a still more powerful voice to those men and women who wish to see it truly Christian. Wrong, and most inconsistent with their professions, as the practice of slavery is, it really seems almost less revolting, less barbarous, and less anti-Christian, than the placing "bowie knives" and "revolvers" among the ordinary domestic furniture, or personal apparatus of a gentleman.

That we are not suit of any exaggeration in this

or personal apparatus of a gentleman.

That we are not guilty of any exaggeration in this matter is proved by the narratives which come before us from time to time, and by the experience of those who have resided in the United States. Of

fore us from time to time, and by the experience of those who have resided in the United States. Of these narratives we publish a specimen this week, in which it will be seen that even in New York and its vicinity, members of two of the learned professions—gentlemen therefore—having some domestic dispute, the one puts a pistol in his pocket before calling on his rriend, while, in the course of the discussion, the other takes out his "revolver," as a mere ordinary affair.

Of course, such a state of things must tend to "unsex" some of the women of the United States, and in the case in question there is great reason to fear that one of the parties—a soctor—was shot by the wife of the other. Sincerely do we hope that this case may have the effect of rousing those most potent agents of civilization, (when combined,) the Church and the women of the nation, to a deep sense of the necessity of bringing all the humanizing and Christian influence they can command, to bear upon the barbarous, debased, and truly demoniacal spirit which such practices indicate. Let not pastors, let not wives, mothers, and sisters, rest until they have put down this, the worst kind of slavery. We fear that these propensities are too popular and national, to allow of the Legislature and the press of the United States dealing with them promptly and effectually.

Religion is, of course, the remedy; but it must be sound consistent religion; not that which each of the various and numerous sects chooses to call reli-

Religion is, of course, the remedy; but it must be sound consistent religion; not that which each of the various and numerous sects chooses to call religion. It must be that religion which teaches the doctrine of "the holiness of the human body," by redemption and regeneration, and which, in dealing with the baptized, consistently maintains the teaching of the Apostle—"Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God; and ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's." Whatever other teaching and restraints may be adopted, we shall do well to teach that murders, suicides, and other voluntary injuries to the body (physical and moral) are opposed to this doctrine of the Apostle. It is a doctrine grievously lost sight of, even by professedly religious persons, including many of the clergy. What wonder, then, that it is never realized by others, either with regard to their own bodies, or the bodies of their brothern? Granted that it, alone, will not prevent physical injury and moral pollution to the bodies of men, women and children; yet who can tell how much such sins might be gradually reduced in number and intensity, if, in addition to other means, this doctrine were as extensively taught as it is now extensively neglected? addition to other means, this doctrine were as ex-tensively taught as it is now extensively neglected? It is a most serious question for parents and teachers, and especially for the elergy.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE GAS WORKS .-Attempt to blow up the Gas Works.—On Saturday morning, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, the officers and operatives at the gas works on Cary street, as well as the citizens residing in the vicinity of the works, were startled by two distinct and terrific explosions in the purifying apartment. A few moments after the occurrence the operatives ran to the room, and discovered the ilds of two of the purifiers shattered to pieces, and the mangled and mutilated remains of a negro man employed in the blacksmith shop lying near the southern wall, with fragments of the heavy iron lids upon his body. They proceeded instantly to an examination of the condition of the man, but a glance satisfied them that life was extinct. His head and breast were crushed and mutilated, and both of his amination of the condition of the man, but a glance satisfied them that life was extinct. His head and breast were crushed and mitilated, and both of his legs broken by the explosion. Shortly after the occurrence of the accident a coroner's jury was empannelled, when it appeared in evidence that the man who lost his life was a slave, belonging to Mr. Oliver Neely, of Mississippi—that he was a blacksmith by trade, and had been in the employment of the city at the gas works upwards of two years—that he formerly belonged to Mr. Edward Sydnor, of Hanover, but had been recently purchased at a very high price by Mr. N.—that he had frequently manifested discontent at the change of owners, and that not a doubt exited that he had purposely applied a lighted match to one of the purifers, and had thus sought to blow up the gas works, repartless of the consequences to himself, and the lives and property of others. After patiently bearing the evidence, the jury gave as their verdict that the slave John, employed as a blacksmith in the gas works, left his work and woth into the purifiers a vive to the same, thereby killing himself. The man John is represented as a shrewd, sensible fellow. He knew unit well the explosive quality of the gas he fired, and his intention was, no doubt, to have blown up too whole works. Fortunately he was the only vestm of ms diabolical act.—Richmont Expanyer. June 19. Fortunately he was the only victim of his diabolical act.—Richmond Enquirer, June 19.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

lived in Williamsburg during the year 1853; I don't know where my wife is at the present time.

William S. Birch being sworn deposed-I live 107 Essex street; I am a car driver on the Third avenue railroad; I have been turnkey in the Eldridge street jail, and have seen Walker there; I remained a turnkey at this jail for five, six or seven months after Walker arrived there; I then left the jail, and returned six or seven months before Rue left ; Rue left in January 1853 ; Mr. Rue was jailor under Mr. Carnley; at the time that I returned I think that Walker occupied the third room from the rear; he also occupied at another fime the rear room which locked out on the prison yard and on the houses in Forsyth and Walker streets; I have seen ladies called Miss Pell and Mrs. Warren in the walker street houses; I have seem Walker asking seems sometimes to Mrs. Warren, and sometimes to Miss Pell, who replied in the same way; I have seen them making signs on numerous occasions; Walker has spoken to me on the subject of these signs; he told me that this was a formall way he had of telegrabiner; and that he had taught these women the signs in question; I have been to Mrs. Warner's house at Walker's request, and have taken pamphlets, letters and shirts there; the letters were given to me by Walker, and I have brought letters and pamphlets back in exchange; at one time when Walker went out of the jad with me he said, "Bill let us go round and meet some of the girls to-night;" Walker told me also that Mrs. Pell's sixter had aboy, and if he coold get a chance he would make one for her; he asked me to get him leave to go round to the confectioner's shop and meet Mrs. Warner there; he said that Mrs. Warner toud let him know when her husband went out, and then she would meet him; i went out to Division street with him. (Walker, Jand we saw Miss Pell and Mrs. Warner there; Walker basked me on another occasion to obtain for him the privilege of going to a ball with Miss Pell; Mrs. Warner used to come to the jail; I let her in sometimes; I have seen her there once or twice; on one occasion I saw Miss Pell ther; the first time Mrs. Warner came to the jail she was in company with a Mrs. Malcolm; they went into Mr. Walker's room; I went in also and form the Walker side; they had a little brandy and were taking a drink; Mrs. Warner had her shawl of; she had a small child with her; Mrs. Malcolm had her beanet and shawl off; they might have been there an hour or so this time, I cannot say precisely how long; I think it was I who let them out, and before I did so, I went to see if any one was watching; when I told them that nobody was there, they went out; Mrs. Malcolm was there fifteen or twenty times to my knowledge, but I gamot say positively; I was not at the prison all the times; Mrs. Malcolm and her bed, side b

cr went into the confectionery store, where he spent some five or ten minutes; when Walker asked me to let him escape from the jail, I told him I would if I could; I do not recollect when this conversation took place; I think that Mrs. Smith was at home the day that Mrs. Malcolm was in the cell with Walker when they had brandy and water; I never told any one of this scene before I told Messrs. Martin Strong and A. F. Smith; after I found it out I thought it was none of my business; I did not report what I saw wrong to my employer; when I went on the shed to see what was going on in Walker's cell, I cannot recollect whether his window was open or shut; the backs of Walker and Mrs. Malcomb were turned towards me at the time, but I could see the position of the latter's feet; I made no remarks when I went into the cell; Mrs. Malcolm remained there some time after; I cannot say how long; I was not dismissed from the jail by Mr. Smith; I left of my own accord. er went into the confectionery

my own accord.

Q. Did you ever make an affidavit on behalf of Mr. Walker that you never admitted a woman into the jail to see Mr. Walker, or ever left him alone with any woman?

Mr. Blant objected to this question on the ground

Mr. Blan objected to the detection of the that the paper, if any existed, ought to be produced. While the learned counsel was stating his objections the witness was seized with a fit, and it became necessarily the commitment of cessary to remove him, and suspend his examina-

while the learned counsel was stating his objections the witness was seized with a fit, and it became necessary to remove him, and suspend his examination.

George W. Hull deposed—I am a conductor on the Third avenue railway; part of the year 1853 I resided at 257 Walker street; I know the Eldridge street jail; my house was on the south side of Waiker street, between Allen and Eldridge; I am a married man, and was married then; I occupied the third floor, both in the front and rear; there was a yard attached to that house, and the end lence of my yard was against the corner of the yard of the Eldridge street jail; several families resided in the same house with me; from the rear windows of the house I occupied I could command a full view of the rear windows of the house I occupied I could command a full view of the rear windows of the jail; my attention has been attracted by seeing fingers poked through the bars, manœuvring; I endeavored to find out what the party inside of the bars was doing; one Sunday I undertock to financeuvre myself to the person in the jail, but I could understand nothing; I occupied the premises No. 257 Walker street for two years, and left them some time in July, 1853; I saw these signs almost every time I sat down at the window; they were kept up until I left; between the lat of May and July, 1853, I noticed telegraphing from the house I lived in to the jail; this telegraphing from the house I lived in to the jail; this telegraphing from the house I lived in to the jail; this telegraphing from the house I lived in to the jail; this telegraphing from the house I lived in the tear; I saw it almost every day; there were three windows in the jail, and I think the signs came from the middle window; it was Mrs. Warner who made the signs from my premises; she might have made them three or four times a week; she did make them every week; I noticed Miss Pell war made from that part of the house occupied by Mrs. Varner.

Cross examined—Hiss Pell was my wife's sister.

James Britt being sworn, de

Walker's cell.

this care.

Previous to the conclusion of the argument the Court, on motion of Mr. Whiting, adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the late Judge Barculo.

Common Pleas—Part First.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

On motion of the Hon. John McKeon, this branch of the court adjourned in respect to the memory of Judge Earculo.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

This court adjourned for the same cause, as did also the Circuit, before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

A FEAT OF LIGHTING.—During the thunder sterm of Thursday night last, a building in Somerville was struck by lighting, and one of the rafter was forced out through the roof, making only an aperture large enough for the purpose, and what is more singular, no further trace of the timber has been found. It is supposed that it was set on fire by the lightning, and completely destroyed.—Beston Transcript. Transcript.

Big Bear Caught.—On Monday morning, in Oxford, a very large bear was shot by a party of hunters composed of C. Savage, S. W. Savage, John Chase, H. Stevens and Mesers, Davis. He measured feet in length, 4 feet in girth, 20 inches round the leg, and two feet round his thigh, and weighed 350 pounds. Such "critters" are not plenty in these parts.—New Managakire Patrick.

The Commission to Metrid.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, June 20.)

The acquisition of Cuba is the only measure of pelicy in regard to which the cople of the South feel any special and present interest. The tradicional disputes of party are either settled or in suspension; in any event they are utterly incapable of aw kening the least manifestation of popular enthesiasm. But the question of the annexation of Cuba is a living and active issue, appealing directly and powerfully to the impulses of the masses and to the inderstanding of the statesman, and affecting the interests of the South vitality and by necessary operation. Politicians may sometimes raise a false elamor and excite an artificial interest in respect to measures of no real consequence, but the people are not casily misled into a wrong direction, nor into an exaggerated and fletitious enthusiasm. Ween they move, it is towards some practicable and pappale result; when they become excited, it is in consequence of some appropriate and sufficient cause. The Commission to Mairid. ble result; when they become excited, it is in consequence of some appropriate and sufficient cause.
The profound and pervading interest which the discussion of the "Guban question" has awakened
among the masses of the Southern people, besides
being a fact of considerable moment in itself, is significant of the importance and urgency of the issue.
It is irrational to expect the government to keep
even pace with the movement of popular feeling, and
no candid person will censure Mr. Pierce for his effort to restrain the impetature impulses of allbusterism. The proclamation may be understood by
some as committing the administration to a policy
adverse to the acquisition of Cuita, and may chill
the sider, and emisarrass the action of the creodes,
who are looking to American sympathy for aid in
their struggle with Spanish typanay. But, however unfortunate the effect of the manicatagainst
fillbusterism, we must consider that the Executive ever unfortunate the effect of the manifesta against filibusterism, we must consider that the Executive had no alternative but to perform its duty, without regard to sonsequences. No man sympathises, more sincerely with the aspirations of the Cuban people, or more earnestly desires the acquisition of the island than Mr. Pierce, but he could not consistently with the obligations of honor and duty, consider a unlawful expeditions against a power with whom the country is at peace. It is by such considerations that the less thoughtless and intemperate friends of the Cuban movement reconcile the action of the administration with its professions and promises.

pertactiveness of the administration with its professions and promises.

For the appointment of a commission to Madrid, there will be no such apology, and the Soath will submit to the measure with reluctance and dissatisfaction. People may be told that the design of the commission is to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, but the assurance will only provoke an incredulous dissent, and a distrust either of the good faith or the good sense of the administration. Perhaps the Spanish court or its representative in Washington has suggested the idea of a commission; but does any body believe that they really wish the negotiation to terminate in any practical result? Their object is simply delay; and as Mr. Soulé has forced them to an issue which they cannot evade, they would like very much to begin the negotiation denore with as many interlocutors as possible. The case is perfectly plain. In obedience to instructions from his government, our finister at Madrid undertook the adjustment of all disputes with the Spanish court.

It is very well known that he is prosecuting the

took the adjustment of all disputes with the Spanish court.

It is very well known that he is prosecuting the negotiation with an energy and directness of purpose which will speedily result either in a rupture or in a satisfactory settlement. Why then interrupt his efforts or interfere with his policy? It is not probable that the administration would disturb him if his conduct were fully approved; and if it be not approved, it is certainly not because of its inefficiency. Would not the Spanish government regard the appointment of a commission as a virtual dissent from the policy of Mr. Soulé, and a concession to its own obstinate resistance? If it be the purpose of the administration to push our disputes with Spain to an issue, either of peace or war, they have but to let Mr. Soulé alone; if they wish to prolong and perplex the negotiation, they need only embarrass him with a commission of ignorant and disputatious politicians.

Politicians.

The country has been led to anticipate a bold and energetic message from the Preside t on the Cuban question. The public expectation would be sadly deceived by an application to Congress for an appropriation for the expense of a commission to mediate between our energetic Minister and the obstinate and shuffling court of Spain.

Disastrous Fire at Philadelphia.

MANY PERSONS INJURED—SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE—NEARLY \$100,000 worst of property destroyed, [From the Philadelphia North American June 21.]

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the first story of the extensive six story brist infining situated on the northwest corner of Mifflin and Jefferson streets, known as Hill's Factory. The flames spread with great rapidity. A large number of persons were at work in the building, about a dezen females being employed in the fourth story. Astonishing to relate, to this vast structure there was but one staircase, and that was over one of the boilers. A panic seized those who were thus threatened with death. A number escaped by quickly rushing down the staircase. But the fismes soon cut off that mode of egress. A man named Mackel jumped from the fourth story to the ground, and broke his leg in the fall. Several girls, frantic with fright, appeared at the windows, and frantic with fright, appeared at the windows, and by their gestures indicated that they gave them-selves up for lost. Ropes were thrown up to the windows, and there fastened. Ladders were also placed to aid the escape of the miserable beings. During these arrangements, the scene was calcu-

lated to touch every heart. A large number of women thronged in the vicinity of the fire, and aplated to touch every heart. A large number of women thronged in the vicinity of the fire, and appeared greatly excited by the prospect of a terrible loss of life. The firemen exerted themselves nobly to save the females. Several of the girls were taken down the ladders. They were scorched about the hands and arms, however, and their cries were heard above the noise of the firemen. Four girls and one little boy were saved by silding down a rope. Two of the girls were sisters, Eliza and Sarah McBride. All of those who escaped in this way had their hands dreadfully lacerated by rapid friction in sliding down the rope. The bystanders reported that two or three girls were seen to appear at their windows afterwards, making imploring gestures, and then fall back into the devouring flames. One little girl, a younger sister of the McBrides, dared to attempt the descent by the stairway, and, in spite of the flames, which crossed her path, a gill although she fell down several steps, she succeeded in getting into the street, where she was picked up and taken into a neighboring drug store. Her clothes were nearly all burned off, and her arm and side severely scorched. No less than eight girls, with scorched arms and hands, were taken into the same drug store. Their names it was impossible to learn with accuracy. A little boy named Donaghan, had his arm broken by a fall from a window of the burning building. The wounded were all conveyed away, and received prempt attendance.

In the meantime the conflagration raged, and the

wounded were all conveyed away, and received prempt attendance.

In the meantime the conflagration raged, and the heat was so intense that the firemen could scarcely approach the burning building. All they could do was to attempt to save the surrounding property. There were five boilers, each of ten horse power, in the basement. Mrs. Hill had the presence of mind almost as soon as the fire gained any headway, to direct a man to let off the steam. By this foresight many lives were saved, as the bursting of the boilers would have been fatal to the crowd near the building. Within an hour and a half the contents of the factory were almost entirely consumed, and the walls fell gradually, without doing much damage to the adjacent property. A row of two story buildto the adjacent property. A row of two story buildings, fronting on Sixth street, were somewhat injured in the rear, and most of the furnitare of the

cocapents was removed. But the firemen succeeded in keeping down the flames in that direction.

The factory destroyed formerly belonged to Mr. John Hill, dyer, who occupied a building in the rear, which was was also included in the destruction. More recently it belonged to Messra. Thurlow & Hughes. Their loss may be estimated at about \$20,000, which, as far as we could learn, is not covered by insurance.

The first three stories were occupied by Messra. Keevy & Holdener, manufacturers of Kentuckey.

covered by insurance.

The first three stories were occupied by Messrs. Keevy & Holdener, manefacturers of Kentacky jeanes. Their loss is heavy in machinery, material, and manufactured goods.

The fourth story was occupied by Messrs. Rowe & Philips, weavers. It was from this story the girls that were injured made their escape. The loss cannot be ascertained at this writing.

The fifth story was occupied by Mr. William Graves and a Mr. Holt, cetton spinners. Messrs. Crooks & Jennings also had apartments in the building. The sixth story was entirely unoccupied. We are of opinion that the entire loss of property by this disastrous conflagration cannot fall short of \$100,000, but some days must clapse before we can give the precise amount. It is almost certain that one or more persons were consumed in the factory. Between the number who were known to have escaped, there is a wide difference. The number of persons injured by the fire, or otherwise, as far as we can learn, is sixteen, of whom eleven are females. A member of the Independence Hose Company, and a member of the Carrotton Hose Company, and a member of the Carrotton Hose Company, and a member of the Carrotton Hose Company, had each a hand severely burned. None of the indured are believed to be fatally hurt. We trust that no lives have been lost, but are yet left in a terrible state of uncertainty. Great and increasing anxiety prevails to know the worst.

NEW MORTAR FOR BUILDING .- It is said that a New Morrar for Building.—It is said that a French gentleman-has discovered a manner of making a mortar perfectly resistant to air, water, and even to sait water of the ocean. This mortar, shaped, is in every respect comparable to cut stone. It is homogeneous, and impermeable, and consequently instruckable by air and water. It may be employed in all parts of a heiding, and is alone sufficient for constructions of every kind, with an economy of 30 percent, as compared while common mortar. It is reject for facing walls and defending them from the action of mosture, either of houses or submarine constructions. The Divorce Case.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II.
CATHERINE P. P. WALKER, BY HER NEXT FRIEND,
CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE, VS. WILDES P. WALKEL.

Wednesday, June 21.
The examination of Franc's Mulcolm, witness for the plaintiff, was resumed to-day. He deposed: I

Mr. Bluntthen offered in evidence a paper marke?
B, proved to be in the handwriting of the defendant.
It perported to be a deaf and dumb alphabet, with the interpretation of the letters.

The real too of this document was objected to by Mr. Busteed in the defendant, when Mr. Busteed in the defendant, when Mr. Busteed in the defendant in producing this in evidence was to show that a correspondence could be kept up through such a channel.

The Court said that unless the mature of the signs that passed between the defendant and parties outside of Eldridge street jail appeared in evidence, the document could not be received.

On a question of adjournment, Mr. Busteed said that the testimony of a man of the name of O lonel Bobo was taken de bone esse, and he wished to know whether it would be read before the court adjourned.

Mr. Blant said that intelligence had reached the ber this morning that Judge Birculo of the Supreme Court had died yester's y. A fer passing a enlogy on the high moral qualities and legal attainments of the decement, he moved the adjournment of the court, and that the cause of the adjournment be cutered on the minutes.

Mr. Busteed hoped that the Court would grant the motion.

The Judge gaid that he would have adjourned the motion.

The Judge grid that he would have adjourned the Court this merring if it had not been for the way in which he was situated with this long cause.

The Court then adjourned. Brooklyn City Intelligence.

THE LATE RON. SEWARD BARGULO, JUDGE OF THE ERCOND UDICIAL DISTRICT. Yesterday morning, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, (Hon. Wm. A. Rookwell presiding judge.) the decease of Judge Barculo, late one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, was announced by the District Attorney. He stated that in consequence of his position the duty a peared to devolve upon him to make the formal announcement. The demise of Judge Bacculo occurred about 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, at the residence of his father in-law, in the city of New York. It was known that his health bad been failing, and he took a voyage t Europe in the hope of producing an improvement The voyage had not the desired effect, and he returned to New York where he became prostrated and died. In his death the State has lost an able and faithful public servant, the bench an ornament, and the profession one of its brightest representatives. He was possessed of that quality of fearless-

and the protession one of its brightest representatives. He was possessed of that quality of fearlessness—almost defiant independence—which is most
important in a Judge, and no outward influences
affected his integrity and judgment. He moved
that the Court report a suitable memorial to be
entered on the minutes, and adjourn to some future
day, out of respect to the memory of deceased.
Judge Mosse seconded the motion, and said that
he wished to bear his humble testimony to those
qualities in the late Justice Barculo, to which the
District Attorney had so justly and succinctly alluded. The more intimately acquainted he (the
speaker) became the more was he impressed with
the clearness, the undoubted integrity and moral firmness of the man. He had opportunities to know him
in public and in private life, and could bear testimeny to his worth. He did not think it any disparagement to the other members of the beach to say
that the deceased was equal in every ennobling quality to any other with whom he had an opportunity
to associate. In private life he was amiable and
hospitable, while in his public duties he was energetic and industrious. He suggested a meeting of
the bar after adjournment.

Judge Rockwell remarked that it was hardly necessary to say that the Court heartily concurred in
the sentiments expressed, as the death of Judge

the har after acjournment.

Judge Rockwell remarked that it was hardly necessary to say that the Court heartily concurred in the sentiments expressed, as the death of Judge Barculo fell more heavily upon the bench than any other body. The Court would concur in the motion of the District Attorney, seconded by Judge Morse, and adjourned over until next Monday.

The Court then adjourned, and a meeting of the members of the bar present was organized by selecting the following officers:—Hon. Wm. A. Rockwell, President; Judge Morse and Judge Greenwood, vice-Presidents; and Judge Moore, Secretary.

Judge Diekman moved that the officers of the minutes prepare a memorial to be entered on the meeting, showing their sense of the character and merits of deceased, and that a committee of three members of the bar prepare and present appropriate resolutions to the meeting.

The Chara appointed Messrs. Dikeman, Spooner and Coggsweil, such committee, and they reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereac, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensations of His providence, to remove from the scene of his labors, in the maturity of his years and usefulness, Justice Earcule, of this Judicial District, Therefore.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathuse with his bereaved family and relatives in so great a loss.

Resolved, That his Honor, Justice Barculo, in his thorough learning fine intellect decision of character, and moral courage upon the bench, had won the high respect and confidence of the community and of the bar, and made himself an enduring reparation.

Pescived, That the officers of this meeting transmit to the deceased

Ecolved, That the officers of this meeting transmit to the annuly of deceased a copy of these resolutions, and that the same be published in the papers of the District In a resolution was adopted designating Judge N. B. Morse, Judge John Greenwood, P. V. R. Stanton, and Hustine same be published in the papers of the District in the same be published in the papers o

A resolution was adopted designating Ju B. Morse, Judge John Greenwood, P. V. R. Stanton, and Henry Hagner, E-qrs., as a special deputation to attend the funeral of deceased, at Poughkeepsic. The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Excrise Commissioners.—The Jury in the case of Isaac H. Crampton, indicted for misdemeanor, came into Court yesterday morning, after fifteen hours absence, and stated their inability to agree. Judge Rockwell remarked that they had sufficient time to consider the case, but be believed their was something wrong in the construction of the Jury. Not wishing, however, to panish the innocent, he would discharge them. They were accordingly discharged.

Supreme Court—General Term.
Before Hon. Judges Witchell, (P. J.) Roosevelt and
Clerke.
THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE—DECISION ON THE MOTION

Before Hon. Judges Witchell, (P. J.) Roosevelt and Clerke.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE—BECISION ON THE MOTION FOR SECURITY FOR COSTS.

JUNE 21.—Lemmon ada. the People, at the relation of Louis Napoleon.—There is an appeal in this case from the decision of the late Judge Paine, and the question now before the court is, whether the appellant, being a non-resident of the State, should give security for costs. The following is the decision of the Court:—

MITCHEL, J.—On habeas, granted on the application of Louis Napoleon, eight slaves were discharged from the custedy of Mr. Lemmon, and the latter, after this final adjudication, removed the proceedings into this court, pursuant to 2 R. S. 573 (sec. 71-69). That section allows proceedings on habeas corpus only after final adjudication, to "be removed by certicrari into the Supreme Court, to be there examined and corrected." This is the precise office of a writ of error; it removes the proceedings or record of an inferior tribucal to the appellate court, to be there examined and corrected. Is has been held that the proceedings on a writ of error are not an action within the meaning of the law, allowing persons to sue in forma perperis, 2 Hill, 412; but that was on the ground that this class of persons were allowed to sue only for a cause of action, and that arror was not a cause of action, and that arror was not a cause of action, and that statute was to be construed strictly. In this case the appellant is a non-resident, and he is proceeding his certification of the ceurt, or if he becomes non resident after the suit is commenced, security shall be given by him for costs. This statute is to be liberally construed; it does not deprive the plaintiff of any rights, it only requires from him security that if he folis in the suit he will not leave the defendant without an indemnity for the costs, which he may then owe to the detendant. The like remedy is also ellowed against our own citizens when they are declared insolvent by law, or when they sue as trustees for a deltor. T